Table 2. Number, incidence rate [1], median days away from work [2] and relative standard errors [3] of occupational injuries and illnesses involving
days away from work [4] to selected parts of body with musculoskeletal disorders[5] in private industry for Louisiana, 2011

Part of body affected[6]	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days	Relative Standard Error
All Selected Parts	3,100	23.5	10	6.3
2 NECK- INCLUDING THROAT	40	0.3	21	27.8
20 Neck- except internal location of diseases or disorders	40	0.3	21	27.8
3 TRUNK	1,900	14.4	12	6.7
30 Trunk- unspecified	30	0.2	107	32.5
31 Chest- including ribs- internal organs	20	0.2	50	34.7
310 Chest- except internal location of diseases or disorders	20	0.2	50	34.7
32 Back- including spine- spinal cord	1,520	11.5	13	7.0
320 Back- including spine- spinal cord- unspecified	660	5.0	12	8.6
321 Thoracic region	30	0.3	6	29.9
322 Lumbar region	810	6.1	14	8.1
328 Multiple back regions	20	0.2	10	36.5
33 Abdomen	160	1.2	33	14.4
330 Abdomen- except internal location of diseases or disorders	160	1.2	33	14.4
34 Pelvic region	130	1.0	4	16.1
341 Hip(s)	120	0.9	4	16.6
38 Multiple trunk locations	30	0.2	18	32.7
4 UPPER EXTREMITIES	640	4.8	10	8.7
41 Shoulder(s)- including clavicle(s)- scapula(e)	340	2.6	11	10.7
42 Arm(s)	130	0.9	40	16.2
420 Arm(s)- unspecified	40	0.3	98	26.8
422 Elbow(s)	40	0.3	1	28.2
43 Wrist(s)	120	0.9	3	16.4
44 Hand(s)	20	0.2	7	35.7
442 Finger(s)- fingernail(s)	20	0.1	7	42.6
4420 Finger(s)- fingernail(s)- unspecified	20	0.1	7	42.6
48 Multiple upper extremities locations	30	0.2	7	33.4
484 Shoulder(s) and arm(s)	20	0.1	4	39.9
5 LOWER EXTREMITIES	380	2.9	6	10.3
51 Leg(s)	280	2.1	7	11.6
510 Leg(s)- unspecified	20	0.1	5	41.7
512 Knee(s)	240	1.8	7	12.3
52 Ankle(s)	70	0.6	6	20.4
53 Foot (feet)	20	0.1	2	40.6
8 MULTIPLE BODY PARTS	140	1.1	49	15.3
84 Neck and back	20	0.2	2	37.7
89 Other multiple body parts	100	0.8	56	17.7
899 Multiple body parts- n.e.c.	100	0.8	56	17.7

[1] Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as:

(N / EH) X 20,000,000 where:

N   = number of injuries and illnesses,
EH   = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,

20,000,000   = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[2] Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

[3] Relative standard errors are a measure of the sampling error of an estimate. Sampling errors occur because observations are made on a sample, not on the entire population. Estimates based on the different possible samples of the same size and sample design could differ. Relative standard errors less than 0.05 are not shown.

[4] Days away from work cases (DAFW) include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

[5] Includes cases where the nature of injury is: pinched nerve; herniated disc; meniscus tear; sprains, strains, tears; hernia (traumatic and nontraumatic); pain, swelling, and numbness; carpal or tarsal tunnel syndrome; Raynaud's syndrome or phenomenon; musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders, when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is: overexertion and bodily reaction, unspecified; overexertion involving outside sources; repetitive motion involving microtasks; other and multiple exertions or bodily reactions; and rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vibration. Although these cases may be considered MSD's, the survey classifies these cases in categories that also include non-MSD cases.

[6] Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) version 2.01.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than .05 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, December 12, 2012